

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-5, and 7-9 are pending in this application.

Claims 1, 3-5, and 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,795,124 to Gamo et al. ("Gamo") in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,089,524 to Hauck ("Hauck") in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,900,914 to Niiijima ("Niiijima"). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claims 1, 5 and 9 each recite, *inter alia*, "when the synchronizing signal is extracted, the reset circuit of the respective terminal device resets both the vertical synchronizing counter and the horizontal synchronizing counter in synchronization with the synchronizing signal, and the vertical synchronizing signal generating means of the respective terminal device outputs the synchronizing signal as a vertical synchronizing signal" (emphasis added).

The Office Action notes that Gamo does not disclose this element and relies on Hauck to cure this deficiency. O.A. pg. 3. The Office Action correctly notes that Hauck discloses resetting the vertical counter and the horizontal counter. However, the resetting of the vertical counter and the horizontal counter with respective vertical and horizontal synchronizing signals is a basic necessity of television systems and falls far short of the claimed limitation. Hauck itself confirms this as being fundamental in nature by stating that the sync and blanking circuit 102 upon which the Office Action is relying upon "in generating the proper signals [that is, signals for resetting the vertical counter and the horizontal counter] utilizes conventional techniques such as described in the publication 'Introduction to Solid State Television Systems' by Gerald L. Hansen (Prentiss Hall, Inc. 1969)" (emphasis added). Col. 9, lns. 61-66. In describing the synchronizing operation, Hauck states that "the sync and blanking control circuit 102

resets the horizontal counter 104 at the end of each scan line and resets the vertical counter 106 at the end of each vertical scan.” In other words, the sync and blanking control circuit 102 outputs a reset signal at the end of each scan line, and the horizontal counter 104 is reset by the reset signal at the end of each scan line. Likewise, the sync and blanking control circuit 102 also outputs another reset signal for the vertical counter 106 at the end of each vertical scan, and the vertical counter 106 is reset by the reset signal at the end of each vertical scan. The sync and blanking control circuit therefore does reset both the horizontal counter and the vertical counter, however, it outputs respective reset signals to do so. The reset signal for the horizontal counter 104 in Hauck is not the same as the reset signal for the vertical counter 106. By contrast, the reset circuit of the claimed invention “resets both the vertical synchronizing counter and the horizontal synchronizing counter in synchronization with the synchronizing signal,” i.e., one signal (emphasis added). Hauck fails to teach or suggest this limitation and thus does not cure the noted deficiency of Gamo.

Niijima likewise does not disclose the technique of resetting both the vertical synchronizing counter and the horizontal synchronizing counter in synchronization with a single signal and thus also fails to cure the deficiency of Gamo. For at least the reasons above, the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case for obviousness and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 3-4 depend from claim 1 and are submitted to be allowable along with claim 1. Claims 7-8 depend from claim 5 and are submitted to be allowable along with claim 5.

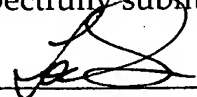
Allowance of the application is respectfully solicited.

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Respectfully submitted,

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